

Sassakar Turmi a Kasar Hausa

Dr. Rabi'u Aliyu Rambo^{1*}

¹Department of Nigerian Languages, Usmanu Danfodiyo University, Sokoto

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*Corresponding author: Dr. Rabi'u Aliyu Rambo
Department of Nigerian Languages, Usmanu Danfodiyo University, Sokoto

Tsakure

Ganin cewar da yawa daga cikin al'umma ba su san irin jerin matakan da masassaka kan bi ba wajen aiwatar da sassaka, wannan shi ya jawo hankalina domin in yi koƙarin fito da waɗannan mataakai daki-daki domin a fahince su. Ganin cewa kayan sassaka suna da yawa a kasar Hausa, wannan takardar ta yi koƙarin duban matakan aiwatar sassakar turmi ne kawai a kasar Hausa. A koƙarin haka ta cimma ruwa, takardar ta yi amfani da dabarun gani da ido da tambayoyi da bitar wasu ayyuka domin zaƙuro bayanan da aka tattauna a wannan takardar. An dora aikin a Bahaushen ra'i (hanyar gudanar da bincike), wato tunanin cewa "kowa a gida sarki ne." An yi haka ne bayan la'akari da dumbin hikimomi da ke tattare da al'amarin sassaka. Sakamakon wannan binciken ya gano akwai a kalla mataakai goma da masassaki kan bi kafin ya samar da turmi a kasar Hausa.

Fitulun Kalmomi: Sassaka; Masassaka; Kasar Hausa; Sana'o'i.

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1.0 Gabatarwa

Sassaka na ɗaya daga cikin daɗɗun sana'o'in Bahaushen gargajiya. Wani abin burgewa shi ne, har yanzu akwai masassaka a cikin Hausawa. Bugu da kari, akwai kayan amfanin Bahaushen da dama waɗanda masassakan ne ke samar da su, duk kuwa da sauye-sauyen zamani da aka samu a yau. ɗaya daga cikin abubuwan da suka fi fice da Bahaushen dauri da na zamani ya dogara kan masassaki domin samun sa shi ne "turmi."

Duk da daɗewa da wannan sana'a ta yi, mafi yawan Hausawa ba su san matakan da ake bi domi samar da turmi ba, duk da kuwa za a iya cewa a kalla akwai turmi guda a gidan kowane Bahaushen. Ba gamagarin Hausawa ba, har cikin manazarta harshe da al'adun Hausawa, waɗanda suka san matakan sassaka ba su da yawa. Yayin da aka nazarci fasahohi da koƙarin masassaka, lallai za a tarar cewa sun cancanci a darajanta kayayyakin da suke samarwa. Wannan ne kuma ya sa takardar ta himmatu wajen fito da yadda ake sassaka turmi daki-daki tun dagga zaɓen ice, har zuwa tsayar masa da fasali.

1.1 Dabarun Bincike

Nau'in bincike irin wannan na buƙatar bayanai ne daga tushe. Wannan ne ya sa aka fi mayar da hankali kan ziyarar gani-da-ido zuwa wuraren da ake aiwatar da sassakar turame. An yi tambayoyi kai tsaye ga waɗansu masassaka domin jin waƙa daga bakin mai ita.

Littattafai da sauran rubuce-rubuce da aka tuntuba sun taimaka wajen saita akalar binciken.

A ɓangare guda kuwa, an dora aikin a tunanin Bahaushen da ke cewa, "Kowa a gida sarki ne." Wannan ya yi daidai da al'amarin da ke faruwa game da sana'ar sassaka. Yayin da aka baje fasahar da ke cikin harkar sassaka, lallai za a tarar cewa masassaka sarakuna ne kuma masana a wannan fage.

2.1 Waiwayen Ma'anar Sassaka

Masana da ɗaliban ilimi da dama sun tofa albarkacin bakinsu dangane da ma'anar sassaka dai-dai fahimtarsu. A cikin kamusun Hausa na CNHN (2006: 393) an bayyana sassaka da cewa: "Abin da aka sarrafa daga itace kamar allo da turmi da mutum-mutumi, sana'ar sassaka sana'a ce ta samar da surori".

A ra'ayin Wushishi (2011: 24) cewa ya yi: *Sana'ar sassaka aiki ne na hure ice da aiwatar da shi don a mayar da shi wani abin amfani kamar jirgin ruwa da kujera da kyaure da turmi da tabarya da akushi da suransu.*

Wannan ra'ayin yana nuni da cewa sassaka sana'a ce ta sarrafa itace. Haka Alhassan da wasu (1982: 54) a cikin nasu littafin suna da ra'ayin cewa: *Sassaka na nufin sarar itace da sarrafa itacen ta hure domin aikatar da shi zuwa dukkan abubuwan da ake buƙata.*

A nan wannan ma'anar tana koƙarin bayanin cewa, sassaƙa sana'a ce da ake sarrafa itace domin samar da wani abin bukata na yau da kullum ga al'umma. Har wa yau a cikin wani littafi Alhassan da wasu (1980: 41) sun kara bayyana ma'anar sassaƙa da cewa: *Sana'ar sassaƙa sana'a ce da ake hure ice a mayar da shi abin amfani, kamar jirgin ruwa ko kujera ko kwacciyar sirdi ko takalmin dangarafai ko allo ko mutum- mutumi da makamantansu.*

Duba daga wannan ma'anar za a ga duk dai maganar sarrafa itace zuwa wasu abubuwan amfani al'umma suke Magana a kai. Bugu da ƙari, Ambursa (2015: 23) ya rawaito Hamma da Bagudu (2004: 10) suna cewa:

Sassaƙa ita ce aikin da ake yi domin samar da kayan amfani musamman kayan aikin noma da suka hada da kotar gatari da kotar kalme da kuma kayan aikin gida da suka hada da kujerar zama ta mata da akushi da dai sauransu.

Bisa ga waɗannan ra'ayoyi na masana da manazarta daban-daban, a nan ana iya cewa, waɗannan ma'anoni sun bayar da haske sosai dangane da ma'anar sassaƙa musamman a Bahaushiyar al'ada. Idan aka yi nazarinsu za a ga cewa kusan sun yi kunnen doki da juna. Alal misali ma'anar Alhassan da wasu 1980 da (1982) da Wushishi (2011) sun tafi a kan cewa sana'a ce ta hure ice zuwa wasu abubuwan buƙatun al'umma. A ra'ayin Bungudu ruwaitowar Ambursa (2015), a tasa ma'anar ya mayar da ƙarfi ne a kan cewa sana'a ce ta sarrafa itace zuwa kayan aiki a cikin al'umma.

Ko shakka babu, waɗannan ma'anoni suna kan turba, duk da yake sun taƙaita ga sarrafa itace domin amfanin al'umma. Don haka sun manta da sana'ar ta ƙunshi har da sarrafa tsumojin itacen. A tawa fahimta sana'ar sassaƙa wata fasaha ce ko sana'a da ta jibanci sarrafa itace ko tsumoji domin samar da abubuwan buƙatun al'umma daban-daban a cikin harkokin su na yau da kullum.

2.2 Samuwar Sassaƙa

Tarihin samuwar tarihin sassaƙa a wannan nahiya ba zai kammalu ba, ba tare da an yi waiwaye a kan ayyukan sassaƙa na mutanen 'Nok Culture' (al'adun mutanen Nok) ba. Wannan kuwa yana da muhimmanci domin a nan ne aka fara samun kayan sassaƙa na farko a wannan yanki da suka yi shekaru aru-aru a duniya. A shafin yanar gizo na *African Art* an bayyana cewa:

The characteristic sculpture of Africa, which forms the largest part of what is usually considered primitive art, can be seen as early as 500 BC in the Nok culture-named from the village in Nigeria where pottery figures of this kind were first found.

Fassara

Siffofin kayakin sassaƙa da ake samarwa a ƙasashen Afirka, da yawa daga cikinsu an ɗauka na mutanen

karkara ne. Waɗannan ayyuka kuwa an samar da su tun shekaru ɗari biyar kafin haihuwar annanbi Isah (500BC) daga al'adun mutanen Nok (Nok culture). An ba waɗannan kayaki wannan sunan ne daga sunan wani kauye a Nijeriya inda aka fara samun waɗannan kayan sassaƙe-sassaƙe. Wannan kuwa ko shakka babu, ya kara nuna muna irin dadewar da sha'anin sassaƙa ta yi a wannan nahiya ta Afirka.

Baya ga mutanen Nok, haka ko a baya bayannan wani bincike ya gano wani tsohon kwale-kwale (jirgin ruwa) da masana ke ganin shi ne mafi tsufa a nahiyar Afirka kuma na uku a tsufa a duniya baki-ɗaya. A shafin intanet na *Naija Trek G* an bayyana cewa, Malam Ya'u ya gano tsohon kwale-kwale a Afirka a kogin Koma-Dugu-Gana a jahar Yobe Nijeriya a wani kauye mai suna Dufana. An gano wannan kwale-kwale a ranar 28-May, 1987. Wannan shi ne kwale-kwale mafi tsufa a Afirka kuma na uku ga tsufa a duniya. An yi kiyasin ya kai shekaru dubu takwas (8000) kafin bayyanar annabi Isah (AS) (6000BC). Tsawon shi ya kai mita takwas da ɗigo huɗu (8.4m) fadinsa ya kai mita ɗigo biyar (0.5m), kaurinsa kuwa ya kai santimita biyar (5cm). Bayan kiran ƙwararru daga masana a jami'ar Maiduguri da Jamani, an samu nasarar fid da wannan kwale-kwale a 1989. A yanzu haka wannan jirgin yana nan aje a ɗakin adana kayan tarihi na Damaturu jahar Yobe da ke Nijeriya (Rambo, 2018).

Wannan ya nuna mutanen Afirka sun daɗe da fasahar sarrafa itace zuwa wasu abubuwan buƙatun su na yau da kullum. Duk da haka, abin tambaya a nan shi ne, yaya suke aiwatar da wannan aiki? Dalili kuwa shi ne, shekarun wannan kwale-kwale sun nuna an samar da shi ne tun lokacin *iron age* (lokacin amfani da ƙarfe).

Samar da gamsashen bayani dangane da masassaƙin farko a ƙasar Hausa da abin da aka fara sassaƙawa da inda aka fara sassaƙan, wannan wani abu ne mai wuyan tantancewa. Don haka, kamar yadda ba za a iya sanin Bahaushen farko a ƙasar Hausa ba, haka ba za a iya sanin masassaƙin farko a ƙasar Hausa ba. Ganin cewa samuwa da wanzuwar sana'o'in Hausawa sun dogara ne daga irin buƙatocinsu na yau da kullum. Haka ita ma sana'ar sassaƙa ta samu ɓullowa ne tsakanin Hausawa na wancan lokacin tun zamani mai nisa.

Akwai hasashen cewa, sana'ar sassaƙa a ƙasar Hausa ta samo asali ne tun lokacin da Hausawa suka fahimci aiwatar da sana'ar noma da farauta a muhallinsu. Masu wannan hasashen sun kafa hujja da cewa, a lokacin da suka je farauto namun daji, sukan gamu da dabbobin daji masu ƙarfin gaske waɗanda kan iya kashe mutum domin tsananin ƙarfin da Allah Ya ba su. Ganin al'ummar Hausawa na samun kan su cikin wannan halin, sai suka fara tunanin samun wani abu (makami) da za su yi amfani da shi wajen farautar waɗannan namun daji a matsayin abinci da kariyar kai. A wannan lokacin abu mafi sauƙin samu a muhallin da

suke ciki shi ne itace. Don haka, sai suka fara sarrafa itace zuwa sanduna masu tsini da kauri da mariƙi domin farauto dabbobin a ƙoƙarinsu na samar wa kansu abinci.

Daga wannan lokacin ne masu wannan hasashen ke ganin aka samo asalin sassaka a kasar Hausa. Wannan kuwa ya ci gaba da wanzuwa daga lokaci zuwa lokaci, sha'anin sassaka na kara ci gaba har jama'a a wancan lokacin suka samu wayewar kai ta fasahar sassaka, ya zama masassaka suna iya sassaka muhimman abubuwa masu yawa da za su taimaka wajen gudanar da rayuwarsa ta yau da kullum, musamman abin da ya shafi kayan sassaka da suka shafi noma kamar ƙota da sungumi da akushi da turmi da tabarya da dangarafai da ƙyaure da muciya da kwale-kwale da sirdin dawakai da rakumma da sauransu da dama da ake amfani da itace wajen sarrafa su jiya da yau a kasar Hausa. A lura cewa, duk da irin tsufan fasahar sana'ar sassaka a kasar Hausa, Hausawa ba su da al'adar sassakan mutum-mutumi, balle su yi amfani da shi wajen bautarsu. A mafi yawan lokutta, Hausawa ba su sassakan surorin wasu abubuwa musamman masu rai, sha'anin sassakansu ya kebanta ne a kan sarrafa itace ta hanyar samar da kayan amfanin al'umma na yau da kullum.

3.0 Sassaka A Aikace

Kai tsaye wannan ɓangare na aikin na ɗauke da jerin sunayen itatuwan da ake amfani da su yayin aiwatar da sassaka. Daga nan kuma sai aka kawo bayani game da yadda ake gudanar da aikin sassaka daki-daki.

3.1 Itatuwan da Ake Amfani da Su Wajen Sassaka a Kasar Hausa

Itace (itaciya) shi ne ƙashin bayan sana'ar sassaka, domin itace wani muhimmin abu ne da dole sai mai sana'ar sassaka ya tanada kafin sassaka duk wani abu da yake so ya samar na sassaka. A faɓen sassaka, akwai itace daban-daban da ake amfani da su gwargwadon yadda suka samu a muhallin da masassaki ya samu kansa da kuma irin sassakan da yake so ya aiwatar. Daga cikin waɗannan itatuwa akwai:

1. Dogon yaro (bedi, dalbejiya)
2. Kadɛ
3. Kaiwa (Kanya)
4. Gawo
5. Gamji
6. Danya (ɗunya)
7. Loda
8. Kalgo
9. Geza
10. Faru
11. Marke
12. Dashe
13. Aduwa
14. Cediya
15. Moro
16. Madaci
17. Wuyan Damo
18. Kokiya

19. Malga
20. Turare
21. Kurya
22. Katsari
23. Kirya
24. Maje
25. Taura
26. Doruwa
27. Alilliba
28. Doka
29. Tsamiya
30. Gora
31. Kandare
32. Gwaiba
33. Lemu
34. Shuwaka
35. Dundu
36. Namijin tsada
37. Baushi
38. Magarya
39. Kurna
40. Bagaruwa
41. Gawatsa
42. Mangwaro
43. Tsiriri
44. Gyaye da sauran su. Rambo, (2018)

3.2 Matakan Aiwatar da Sassaka a Kasar Hausa

Kowace sana'a ta tanadi wasu hanyoyi na musamman da mai gudanar da ita zai bi wajen ganin ya samu aiwatar da sana'ar cikin nasara. Ga masu aiwatar da sana'ar sassaka musamman a Bahaushiyar al'ada, sun tanadi wasu mataakai da masassaki zai bi domin ganin ya samar da wani abin sassaka. Duk da yake kayan buƙatu sun bambanta daga wannan rukunin al'umma zuwa waccan, amma dai kusan duk zubi da tsarin sassakar iri ɗaya ce. Don haka, domin samar da misali kawai, binciken ya ɗauki sassakan turmi, domin bayyana matakan da masassaka kan bi kafin samar da shi ga al'ummar Hausawa.

A kasar Hausa, turmi yana ɗaya daga cikin muhimman kayan sassaka da masassaka kan samar, wanda mafi yawan al'umma ke amfani da shi a gidajensu ta fuskoki daban-daban. Wannan bincike ya gano kusan a ce da wuya a samu gidan Bahausha da ba a amfani da turmi ko yaya yake duk da irin wayewar kai da ya shigo mu a wannan zamani. Haka saboda muhimman turmi da wuya ka ga an kai amaryar Bahausha ɗakinta ba tare da shi ba. Duba daga irin wannan muhimman da ke damfara ga turmi, ya sa na zaɓe shi domin bayyana yadda ake aiwatar da sassakarsa a kasar Hausa. Duk da yake wannan misali ne kawai, amma kusan duk tsari ɗaya ne da sauran sassake-sassaken da ake aiwatarwa a sassan kasar Hausa. Abin da ya bambanta sauran sassakan kawai shi ne irin nau'in abubuwan da ake so a sassaka.

A hirar da na yi da Abdullahi Musa Sakke, ya tabbatar min cewa, kafin a sassaka turmi akwai mataakai

daban-daban da mai aikin sassaƙa zai bi wajen aiwatar da shi, daga cikin waɗannan mataƙai kuwa sun haɗa da:

- a. Zaben ice
- b. Kaye
- c. Katsa
- d. Kwakkwafa
- e. Fitarwa
- f. Kashe-daba
- g. Fid da siffa
- h. Shaba da kaifafawa
- i. Fitar da baki
- j. Tsayar da fasali

Ga dai yadda bayanan mataƙan suke daki-daki. Abdullahi Musa Sakke ya bayyana cewa, *Da farko mai aikin sassaƙan turmi yana buƙatar ya tanadi kayayyakin aiwatar da sassaƙa da suka haɗa da: Gatari, gizago, masurhi (wambali), masarnayi (guru), mahuri da dan tafe.*

Bayan masassaki ya tanadi waɗannan kayan aiki ne zai tafi daji neman itacen da yake so ya yi amfani da shi. Musa Sakke ya bayyana wasu daga cikin itatuwan da suke amfani su sun haɗa da itacen kaɗe ko dalbejiya ko kirya ko gawo ko maɗacci ko taura da sauransu. Har wa yau, ya bayyana cewa, akwai a kalla mataƙai goma da mai sassaƙan turmi zai bi kafin ya samar da shi a cikin al'umma a Bahaushiyar al'ada.

3.2.1 Zaben Itace

Zaben itace shi ne mataƙi na farko da kowane masassaki ya kamata ya fara kula da shi a koƙarinsa na samar da kowane irin abin amfani na sassaƙa. Don haka, masu sassaƙan turmi sun ba wannan bagiren muhimmanci domin samar da nagartaccen turmi a cikin al'umma. Ana zaben itatuwan ne domin ingancin su ta yadda za a dauki dogon lokaci ana amfani da su ba tare da wata illa ba. Don haka, zaben itacen sassaƙa ga masassaki shi ne mataƙi na farko da masassaki zai yi la'akari da shi a wajen sassaƙan turmi.

3.2.2 Kaye

Kaye shi ne mataƙi na biyu da mai sana'ar sassaƙan zai yi a lokacin da yake koƙarin fara aiwatar da sassaƙarsa. Kaye shi ne saran itacen da ake buƙatar sassaƙar ya fadi kasa. A wannan mataƙin, wani lokaci masassaki na cin karo da wasu itatuwa masu iskoki da saransu kan yi wuya, wani lokaci sai masassaki ya nuna irin ta shi waibuwa ta yin wasu 'yan tsatsube-tsatsube kafin ya iya kayar da itacen kasa.

3.2.3 Katsa

Bayan an kayar da itacen a kasa, mataƙi na uku da mai sassaƙan zai yi shi ne katsan itacen da ya kayar. Katsa a nan na nufin sare itacen da aka kayar zuwa gunduwa-gunduwa dai-dai yadda masassaki ke buƙata. A wannan mataƙin masassaki kan fid da nau'in gunduwar itacen da yake buƙata wurin fid da irin siffar ko girman da turmin da yake so ya sassaƙa. Misali babba ne ko karami, idan babba yake buƙata tilas a

samu babbar gundurwar itacen. Idan kuwa karami ne, sai a samu gundurwa karama.

3.2.4 Kwakkwafa

Bayan masassaki turmi ya yi katsa, abu na gaba shi ne mataƙi na huɗu wato kwakkwafa. Ita dai kwakkwafa wata dabara ce ta kwakkwafar gunduwar itacen da aka katsa ta hanyar cire bawon da ke jikin gunduwar, da daidaita jikin katsar ta yadda za a ji daɗin aiki da shi. Wani lokaci a wannan mataƙi ne masassaki suke auna tsawo ko gajartar turmin da suke son sassaƙawa ta amfani da igiya ko kamun hannu ko kafa.

3.2.5 Fitarwa

Kamar yadda sunan ya nuna, a wannan mataƙin ne na biyar inda ake ginan turmin zuwa yadda ake buƙata. A nan za ga cewa, zurfin turmi ya danganta ne gwargwadon irin amfanin da za a yi da shi bayan an kammala shi. Galibi ana amfani da masurhi ne ko wambali wajen ginan turmi a kasar Hausa. Shi kuwa masurhi haka yake kamar fartanya, amma koƙarsa ta fi ta fartanya tsawo, kuma bakinta ya fi na fartanya kauri da tsayo. Wannan siffar ma'aikacin ita ke ba masassaki damar ginan gunduwar itatuwan da ya katsa kamar yadda yake so.

A Wannan mataƙin ana aiwatar da shurin turmi a lokacin da aka gama ginan turmi da masurhi ko wambali. Shurin turmi kamar ginan turmi yake, sai dai shi ana amfani da guru ne wajen kara wa turmi zurfi. Guru wani ma'aikaci ne da masassaki ke amfani da shi domin kara zurfin abin da suke sassaƙa musamman idan abin da ake sassaƙa zurfinsa matsastse ne, don haka shi wannan ma'aikacin (guru) bai kai masurhi girma ba, kuma akwai babba akwai karami.

3.2.6 Kashe Daba

A lokacin da masassaki ke aiwatar da sassaƙar turmi, can a tsakiyar turmin za a samu wata mahada da masassaki ke tsayar da sassaƙarsa a tsakiyar turmi. A wannan mahada ce masassaki ke tsayar da sassaƙar da ya faro tun daga saman turmi daga ciki har zuwa wannan dabar. A na kiransa kashe daba ne ganin duk sassaƙar da aka yo musamman na cikin turmi a nan ne ake tsayawa. Shi wannan kashe dabar yana da alamar tuntu da wanzamai a kasar Hausa kan yi a kan yara wajen aski a shekarun baya. Ita kuwa wannan dabar, galibi ana sassaƙe ta ne bayan an gama shata yadda ake so turmin ya kasance, watau fadinsa da zurfinsa.

3.2.7 Fid Da Siffa

A nan za a fid da gindin turmi, gindin turmi wani bangare ne mai muhimmanci ga mai sassaƙar turmi. Gindin turmi yana nufin mazaunin turmi ta yadda za a iya ajiye shi ya tsayu ana amfani da shi. Kamar yadda saman turmi yake a zagaye, haka shi na gindin turmi a zagaye yake, amma ba tare da rami a tsakiyarsa ba. Haka gindin turmi bai kai saman turmi fadi ba.

Haka a wannan mataƙi ne za a fid da kafa. A wannan mataƙi na fitar da kafa, masassaki na amfani da

gizago. Kafar tana nufin marikin turmi inda ake sa hannu a d'auke shi daga wannan wuri zuwa wancan.

3.2.8 Shaba Da Kaifafawa

A wannan mataki ake fid da kaifin kafa. Shi kaifin kafa shi ne wani dan yanka da ake yi a kan kafar turmi ta tsaye. Shi kuwa kashe kaifin kafa ana yin sa ne ya doshi kasan hannun turmi. Haka a nan ne ake shaba, shaba shi ne sassakan da ake yi a bayan turmi har sai turmin ya yi sumul ta yadda ba zai iya raunata wanda ya shafe shi ba ta hanyar yi masa tsartse. A wannan mataki na shaban turmi, ana yin sa ne da gatari karami. Daga nan sai ya yi lailaya. Shi lailayar turmi tamkar shaban turmi ne, sai dai a yayin da ake amfani da gatari wurin shaban turmi, a wajen lailayar turmin kuwa ana amfani ne da gizago. Wannan lailayar da ake wa turmi shi ma yana kara inganta siffar turmi ya zama gwanin ban sha'awa. Yin wannan kan kara wa turamen gwarjini ga masaya. Don haka, lailaya ita ce sassakan bayan turmi da masassaki kan yi da gizago domin sassakar ta yi kyau ba tare da samun kware ko tudu a jikin turmin da ake sassaka ba.

3.2.9 Fitar Da Baki

Yankan bakin turmi na sama shi ne mataki na gaba da mai aikin sassakan turmi zai aiwatar. A wannan muhallin na yankan bakin turmi, masassaki na amfani da gizago ne wajen daidaita bakin turmin da yake sassaka daga saman turmi. Yin wannan shi zai sa a samu daidaiton bakin ta yadda wani sashe nasa ba zai wuce wani sashe ba. Haka a wannan mataki bayan an kammala aikin sassakar turmi, masassaki zai yi amfani da gizago wajen kashe kaifin sassakarsa da ya yi na turmi ciki da waje. Wannan na faruwa ne bayan an yi yankan bakin turmi, gefensa na kasancewa da kaifi ta yadda zai iya yi wa wani rauni, don haka sai an kashe kaifin ta hanyar sassakar gefen bakin turmin.

3.2.10 Tsayar da Fasali

Wannan mataki shi ne na karshe, wannan mataki shi ne gyaran da ake wa gindin turmi a kasansa ta yadda zai samu girkuwa ya tsayu ana amfani da shi a lokacin da bukatar haka ta samu. Domin kuwa ba tare da yin wannan aikin ba, turmin ba zai samu tsayuwa a yi aikin da ake bukata da shi ba.

4.0 Kammalawa

Duba daga irin matakan da aka tattauna a baya dangane da matakan aiwatar da sassakan turmi a kasar Hausa, a nan za a ga cewa, sassakar na bukatar kwarewa ta musamman domin samun ingantaccen turmi. Rashin aiwatar da ko da d'aya daga cikin wadannan matakai na iya haddasa ko kawo cikasku ga samuwar turmi nagartacce a cikin al'ummar Hausawa. Don haka, wannan takardar ta gano jerin matakai goma

da mai aiwatar da sana'ar sassakan turmi zai bi domin kafin ya samar da shi ga al'umma.

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